

AN OLD SALT'S OPINION.

"Kiss me, come listen and mark," said he then.
"How sad is the story I'll tell.
It is not as you think that my trouble is drink.
But—The Navy is going to H—!"

"Now we've had quite enough of the antique ideas
Of those chaps who are nothing but sailors—
They were well in their way, but this is the day
Of Science, Aesthetics, and Tailors.

"Scarcely one of all those who with Farragut fought
Or with Porter stood fire stout-hearted,
Is versed in Ceramics, or Thermo-dynamics.
So their day of use has departed.

"It is true that they battled in treason's black night,
And carried the flag through with glory—
But they're very ill-dressed, and when this is confessed,
How sad seems their soul-stirring story.

"Hence the time has arrived to lay on the shelf
The whole scribbled lot of mere fighters—
With the old school away! and ring in the day
Of cultured Exquisites and Writers!"
—An Old Master, U. S. N., in United Service for October.

SOME INSTANCES OF EXTRAORDINARY PHYSICAL STRENGTH.

Milo, the pride of ancient Crotona, who could carry an ox on his shoulders, and slay one with his fist, was an athlete of might; but there have been modern men of muscle capable of emulating the feats of Milo; and were trials of strength as popular and profitable as trials of speed, endurance, and skill, we should probably not have to wait very long before seeing the best performance on record thrown into the shade by some muscular champion as yet unknown to fame.

Topham, popularly known as the Strong Man of Islington, although he failed to draw the bow of a Finsbury archer two-thirds of its length, justified the title bestowed upon him by rolling up a pewter dish with his fingers, bending a kitchen poker around the neck of an offending hostler, and pulling against a horse with his feet against a low wall. With his teeth he could lift a table six feet long, having a half-hundredweight attached to it; and coming upon a watchman fast asleep in his box, he took up box and man, and dropped them over the wall of a burial-ground.

In 1871, "Monsieur Gregoire," claiming to be seventy-one years old, mightily astonished the good folks of Hereford by carrying seven hundred-weight with the greatest of ease, and by performing certain other extraordinary feats. Twenty years previously, he had performed Milo's feat in a slaughter-house at Witley, in Worcester shire. It was, however, no new feat with him; he had done it again and again in his young days when traveling with an Italian circus. An English doctor who knew Gregoire intimately, describes him as looking like an exaggerated example of a muscular study by Fuseli or Haydon, having prodigious shoulders and a biceps almost incredible. For all that, he was one of the quietest of men, and simple as a child; living in constant dread lest he should be provoked in using his strength unprofessionally; and afraid to nurse his own baby lest he should give it a fatal squeeze.

Joseph Pospischilli was wont to amuse the Hungarian public by holding a table in the air by his hands and teeth, while a couple of gypsies danced upon it to a third's fiddling. He and one of his brothers would bear upon their shoulders a sort of wooden bridge, while a cart full of stones, drawn by two horses, was driven over it. Falling into evil ways, Joseph was imprisoned in the fortress of Ofen, and one day volunteered to give the prison inspectors a specimen of his abilities; and permission being accorded, he so arranged the governor's heavy mahogany table as to hold it suspended with his teeth for nearly half a minute.

Joignery, a French professional acrobat, lately performing at a Berlin theatre, executed the following extraordinary feat. As he swung head downwards from a trapeze, to which his ankles were fixed, a horse covered with gay trappings, and begirt with a broad leathern surcingle having two strong loops attached to it, and mounted by a full-grown man, was brought on the central stage, above which Joignery hung suspended. Seizing the loops with his hands, the Frenchman, by sheer muscular strength, lifted horse and rider some inches off the stage; sustained their combined weight in the air for some seconds, and then let them down again as evenly and slowly as he had raised them.

Mr. Stanley tells us that Simba, chief overseer of Amu bin Osman's caravan, standing six feet five inches barefooted, and measuring thirty-two inches from shoulder to shoulder, could toss an ordinary-sized man ten feet in the air, and catch him in his descent. He would take one of the large white Muscat donkeys by the ears, and with a sudden movement of his right foot, lay the surprised ass on its back; carry a three-year-old bullock on his back half-way round his master's plantation; and once actually bore twelve men on his back, shoulders, and chest, round Osman's house, to the intense wonder of a large crowd of applauding spectators.

Pete Panquette, a slim-built but muscular-limbed half-breed, is still living to glory in his sobriquet of the Sampson of Wisconsin. It was a favorite performance with him to take a handful of dry, hard hickory nuts, and crush them to pieces by merely closing his hands upon them. Senator Clark, who knew him well in his best days, said: "His muscles were like iron. I have had him bare his arm to me, and I have taken a hammer and cracked hickory nuts upon the muscles; and it was like cracking them on a stone. One day," relates the Senator, "a party was proceeding by boat up the Fox, intending to go down the Wisconsin. When the portage came to be made, a yoke of oxen was procured to draw the boat across. It was very heavy; and before half the distance had been made, one of the oxen gave out completely. Panquette was along, and what do you suppose he did? Well, he took the end of the yoke vacated by the played-out ox, and pulled with the other one, and the novel team hauled the boat and traps across all right; and Pete did not seem to mind the strain half so much as the old ox did."

Great commanders have not, as a rule, been notable for the possession of extraordinary physical powers. Washington was an exception, being a man of great strength. In his youth, he was once an onlooker at a wrestling contest, and growing weary of the sport, he threw himself at the foot of a tree to enjoy his book. By-and-by, he was challenged to try a fall with the hero of

the day. At first, he declined, until finding his refusal attributed to fear, he entered the arena, and without taking off his coat, grappled with his opponent, and, after a brief struggle, hurled him to the ground with such force, that the best wrestler in Virginia was in much the same predicament as the Duke's wrestler when he tried conclusions with Orlando. Later on in life, while watching some young fellows contending at throwing the bar, Washington asked to be allowed to try what he could do; and grasping the bar, sent it flying through the air, to land many feet beyond the limit attained by any of the competitors. And still later, when he might be said to be getting old, he showed that he had not lost his strength of arm. Taking a morning ride, he saw three of his men vainly endeavoring to raise a large stone. Jumping off his horse, Washington pushed the men aside, and without any apparent effort, lifted the stone to its proper place, and then remounting, rode on.

A man of great strength was William Joy, known in his day as "the English Samson." He was a native of Kent, having been born near Ramsgate in 1675. From an early period of his life he displayed remarkable strength and dexterity for his years; and when twenty-four years of age, he began publicly to exhibit his astonishing feats. Among other of Joy's performances, he is said to have been able to retain and keep in place a strong horse, urged by whip to escape his powerful rein, solely by the check of his pull, without any stay or support whatever. Aided by a strong leathern girdle or belt, and supporting himself by pressing his arms on a railing, he could lift from the ground a stone said to be a ton weight. He also broke asunder a rope fastened to a wall, which had previously borne more than a ton and a half weight without breaking. Notwithstanding his great strength, he was possessed of singularly agile and flexible joints, many wonderful stories being told of his feats in this respect, such as placing a glass of wine on the sole of his foot, which he could twist round with his hands, and conveying the glass in this way to his mouth without spilling.

But the rougher sex have not had a monopoly of such herculean qualities. In September, 1818, there was shown at Bartholomew Fair, London, what was called in the advertisement "the strongest woman in Europe, the celebrated French Female Hercules, Madame Gobert, who will lift with her teeth a table five feet long and three feet wide, with several persons seated upon it; also carry thirty-six weights, fifty-six pounds each, equal to two thousand and sixteen pounds, and will disengage herself from them without any assistance." She was also notified as able to bear an anvil of four hundred pounds-weight on her chest, while men forged on it with hammers; finishing up this branch of the performance by lifting the anvil with her hair, and "suspending it in that position, to the astonishment of every beholder." She was also to take up a chair by the hind stave with her teeth, and throw it over her head, ten feet from her body. One who went to see these performances, thought there was a good deal of trick in many of them. He describes the table she was to lift with her teeth as "a slight rickety thing, made of deal, with a bar across the legs, which, upon her grasping it, is sustained against her thighs, and enables her more easily to swing it around several times, maintaining her hold only by her teeth." The chair, he says, "she makes nothing of, but canters it over her head like a plaything." Upon the whole, this spectator was disappointed. "That she is a strong woman," he concludes, "is evident; but that she can perform what is promised in her bills, is a notorious untruth." Yet she is otherwise credited with possessing great strength; and it is told that on one occasion, on the road between Harwich and Leominster, when her caravan, "which weighed two tons," sunk in the mud nearly to the box of the wheels, the two horses being unable to extricate it, "she descended, and with apparent ease, disengaged the caravan from its situation without any assistance whatever."

A contemporary writer describes this female Samson as "short, but most beautifully and delicately formed, and of a most lovely countenance." William Hutton, the well-known Birmingham antiquary, met in with another "strong woman" in the course of his wanderings in Derbyshire, and described her in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of the period. He saw her at Matlock in July, 1801, and thus writes of her: "The greatest wonder I saw was Miss Phoebe Bown, in person five feet six, about thirty, well-proportioned, round-faced, and ruddy. Her step (pardon the Irishman) is more manly than a man's and can easily covers forty miles a day. She can lift one hundred-weight with each hand, and carry fourteen score." Her chief avocation was breaking-in horses at a guinea a week; and he adds that she always rode without a saddle, and was the best judge not only of horses, but of cattle as well, in the whole countryside.

In 1794, a man named Sheppard, a sergeant in the Coventry Volunteers, was noted for his strength. He was then about five or six and twenty years of age. An eye-witness mentions that, on being requested to show a proof of his strength, Sheppard desired to have a few oysters sent for, the largest that could be procured, unopened. These being produced—"and large

ones they were—he took six, and devoured them, shells and all, in a manner we generally see a person munch a biscuit." The same writer states that he lifted a heavy mahogany table with his teeth; and that he also took two men, of moderate size, one in each hand, raised them from the ground, and held them at arms' length. This man is said to have acknowledged that his superior strength lay in his jaw and neck; and "he has been known to take a pewter pint pot, and tear it into pieces and shreds with his teeth." Sheppard, probably with a view to exciting the superstitious credulity of his neighbors, was in the habit of professing that "he felt a visible decay of strength upon any time having his hair cut."

VACCINATING THE TROOPS.

Col. McWhangdang is a great advocate of vaccination, but the company he commands is not, and recently, before going into camp, the Colonel resolved to have the men vaccinated whether they would or no. So he made a trade like this with Dr. Trough. He would on Tuesday morning send the men one by one to the Doctor's office. He was to have two stalwart assistants there, and immediately seize the men as they entered and vaccinate them by force. Editor Keene had his office just across the hall in the same building with the Doctor. Tuesday morning the issue of his paper contained a malignant assault on the "Piedpald Plungers," another military company. Keene knew the members of the company would come up to wallop him, and so he slyly took his sign and put it on Dr. Trough's door. Presently up came Lieutenant Pills of the Plungers. Blind with rage, he rushed into the Doctor's office, supposing it to be Keene's. The Doctor saw his uniform, and at once ordered him seized. Before he could say a word the assistants had him in the chair. "Up with his sleeve!" cried the Doctor. "You villain, what are you about?" cried Pills. "You'll see," and whack went the Doctor's knife, and in spite of Pills' howls and struggles, he was vaccinated. "Now git!" cried the Doctor, and Pills was pushed out and started down-stairs. Then in came Colonel Thug, of the Plungers. "Where is the pirate?" he asked. The Doctor did not reply, but vaccinated the excited man in a jiffy, and put him out. Then others began to pour in, and all had the same amazing experience, and the Doctor was flying around like a parched pea on a hot shovel, he was so busy. And as the vaccinated men began to accumulate outside and talk the matter over, their amazement was intense. Lieutenant Pills swore he'd go up again and kill the man, and he tried it. But he got left out, and the doctor vaccinated him again and put him out, and he being delirious with wrath bolted in again, and, after a desperate fight, was vaccinated again. That satisfied him. He fled. And Dr. Trough had vaccinated twenty-two of the Plungers, and they were outside preparing for an united rush on his shop when Col. McWhangdang came down to see the doctor. "Well, Colonel, I've vaccinated twenty-two of 'em!" "You have? Why I haven't sent one here! I came to tell you I'd put it off till next week." "Then who the Ge-henna have I vaccinated?" By that time the Plungers burst in, and a scene of wild confusion ensued, till Col. McWhangdang explained the affair. And then the Colonel nearly died of laughter, and the Plungers talked of hanging the Doctor, and then Keene looked out of his door and notified the Plungers that if they molested him he'd print the whole story of how they had been vaccinated. And you bet they didn't desire that, and so they merely voted it a contemptible job and dispersed.

HE WON.

SOME years ago a Lazy Man's Society was organized in London, and one of the articles required that no man belonging to the society should ever be in a hurry. Now it happened on a time that a member, a doctor, was seen driving post-haste through the streets to visit a patient. The members of the society saw him and chuckled over the idea of a treat, and on his return reminded him of his fast riding and violation of the rules. "Not at all," said the doctor, determined not to be outdone; "the truth is, my horse was determined to go, and I felt too lazy to stop him." They did not catch him that time.

FRANK was in the habit of falling out of bed during the night, and his father, to break him of the habit, would remind him of it the next morning. Yesterday, as usual, his father said to him, "Here, Frank, you fell out of bed again." "Oh, no, father," said Frank, "I didn't; it was the pillow, for I got up to see, and the pillow was on the floor beside the bed." "What made you cry, then?" said his father. "Well, you see," said Frank, in the most sober manner, "it was dark, and I could not tell whether it was me or the pillow."

One person out of 246,532 is struck by lightning, and when it strikes that fellow it rarely has to do the work over again. That is why lightning never strikes twice in the same place. It doesn't have to.

Fools build houses and wise men buy them.

TEXAS

ARKANSAS AND LOUISIANA.

CHEAP HOMES FOR ALL!

50,000 Laborers can get immediate employment, at good wages, on Farms and Railroads in Texas alone.

THE SOUTH-WESTERN IMMIGRATION CO.
Will mail on application, free of cost, postage prepaid, books with maps, giving reliable information of Texas, Arkansas, or Western Louisiana. Those meditating a change to a new country, please address J. N. VICTOR, Eastern Manager, 243 Broadway, New York. E. G. BRYAN, Secy., Austin, Tex. Foreign Office: W. M. W. LANG, Pres., Leadenhall Street, London, E. C., Eng.

IRELAND'S

CHART OF THE REBELLION.

Size, eight square feet. Colored. Portraits of Grant and Sherman. Contains over two thousand events of the war, from beginning to close, including military and naval expeditions, battles, raids, skirmishes, losses &c., with date and place. Of special interest to ex-soldiers. Gives more information in ten minutes than ordinary history in as many hours. Single copy, by mail, 45 cts. Three copies, \$1.00. Agents wanted.

Address J. P. Ireland, Dexter, Penobscot Co., Maine.

The Gentleman's Monthly

Is the Only Magazine in the United States devoted to the Manly Sports. All the Best Writers contribute to its pages. Articles on the Game Birds and Game Fishes; Sketches of Doings by Flood and Field; Interesting Stories. The number for October will be an exceedingly interesting one—A lively article on the recent stallion race at Boston, by Leam; good billiard articles; a Visit to the Museum; a fine continued story, &c., &c. Send Stamp for sample Copy. \$2 a year. Six months, \$1. Address—THE GENTLEMAN'S MONTHLY, Box 82, Washington, D. C.

PATENTS!

GEORGE E. LEMON

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor of
United States and Foreign

PATENTS!

Established in 1865.

CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT?

Send a rough sketch or (if you can) a model of your invention to GEORGE E. LEMON, Washington, D. C., and a PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION will be made of all United States Patents of the same class of inventions, and you will be advised whether or not a patent can be obtained.

For this Preliminary Examination No Charge is Made

WHAT WILL A PATENT COST?

If you are advised that your invention is patentable, send \$20, to pay Government application fee of \$15, and \$5 for the drawings required by the Government. This amount is payable when the application is made. This is all of the expense, unless a patent is allowed. When allowed the attorney's fee (\$25) and the final Government fee (\$20) is payable.

By these terms you know beforehand, for nothing, whether you are going to get a patent or not, and no attorney's fee is charged unless you do get a patent.

An attorney whose fee depends on his success in obtaining the patent will not advise you that your invention is patentable, unless it really is patentable, so far as his best judgment can aid in determining the question; hence, you can rely on the advice given after a preliminary examination is had.

DESIGN PATENTS and the REGISTRATION OF LABELS and TRADE-MARKS secured.

CAVEATS prepared and filed.

Applications for the REISSUE OF PATENTS carefully and skillfully prepared and promptly prosecuted.

Applications in revivor of rejected, abandoned, or forfeited cases made. Very often valuable inventions are saved in these classes of cases.

If you have undertaken to secure your own patent and failed, a skillful handling of the case may lead to success. Send me a written request addressed to the Commissioner of Patents that he recognize GEORGE E. LEMON, of Washington, D. C., as your attorney in the case, giving the title of the invention and about the date of filing your application. An examination will be made of the case, and you will be informed whether or not a patent can be obtained. This examination and report will cost you nothing.

INTERFERENCE CONTESTS arising within the Patent Office between two or more rival claimants to the same subject-matter of invention, attended to.

APPEAL REMEDIES pursued in relief from adverse office decisions.

SEARCHES made for title to inventions.

COPIES OF PATENTS furnished at the regular Government rates, (25 cents each, if subsequent to 1866. Previous patents, not printed, at cost of making copies.)

COPIES OF OFFICIAL RECORDS furnished.

OPINIONS rendered as to scope, validity, and infringement of Patents.

In fact, any information relating to Patents and to property rights in inventions promptly furnished on the most reasonable terms.

Correspondence solicited.

Remember this office has been in successful operation since 1865, and you therefore reap the benefits of experience.

Reference given to actual clients in almost every country in the United States.

Address, with stamp for reply,

GEORGE E. LEMON,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

FREE TO EVERYBODY!

A BEAUTIFUL BOOK FOR THE ASKING!

By applying personally at the nearest office of THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO. (or by postal card if at a distance), any adult person will be presented with a beautifully illustrated copy of a New Book entitled

GENIUS REWARDED,

OR THE

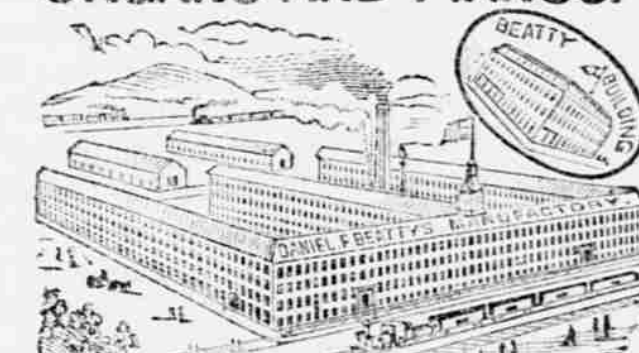
STORY OF THE SEWING MACHINE,

containing a handsome and costly steel engraving frontispiece; also, 28 finely engraved wood cuts, and bound in an elaborate blue-and-gold lithographed cover. No charge whatever is made for this handsome book, which can be obtained only by application at the branch and subordinate offices of The Singer Manufacturing Co.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
Principal Office, 34 Union Square,
New York.

BEATTY

ORGANS AND PIANOS.



Daniel F. Beatty's Manufactory,
Cor. Railroad Ave., & Beatty St.,
Washington, New Jersey, United States of America.
(Over three acres of space with eleven
(1) additional acres for Lumber Yards &c.)
The Largest and Most Complete Estab-
lishment of the kind on the Globe.

VISITORS ARE ALWAYS WELCOME.

BEATTY'S BEETHOVEN

27 STOPS

GRAND ORGAN, New Style
No. 9000, 27 STOPS 14 Oct-
aves of the Celebrated GOL-
DEN TONGUE REEDS. It is
the Finest Organ ever
made. A Caveat is filed
at the Patent Office, to pro-
tect it. No other manufac-
turer can build this Organ.
Price with Stool, Mu-
sic and Book only—\$90

Organs, \$30 and upwards, in great variety.

PIANOS, SQUARE and UPRIGHT, \$125 to \$5000. Warranted.

If you cannot visit me, send to send for Latest Catalogue Before Buying elsewhere.

Deal direct with the man-
ufacturer and save middlemen's profits. Write for
list of names of purchasers. ADDRESS OR CALL UPON

DANIEL F. BEATTY
Washington, New Jersey, United States of America

Answers to Correspondents.

We are obliged to answer certain inquiries of the same nature in each issue of our paper. While we cheerfully furnish information to subscribers in this column, we suggest that much labor, time, and expense may be saved both to ourselves and to our correspondents, if the latter and other subscribers would keep a file of the paper. They could then, at any time, turn to the file and probably find the very inquiry answered about which they would have written to us. We trust that each and every subscriber will profit by this suggestion.

L. K., WILMINGTON, DEL.—The Commissioner of Pensions has the power and authority to reject a claim which he does not regard as meritorious or fully established. If the claim is established to the satisfaction of the Commissioner he does not reject it.

H. W., PORTLAND, ME.—There are ten Chiefs of Bureaus of the War Department who are officers of the regular army, viz: the Adjutant-General, Inspector-General, Quartermaster-General, Commissary-General, Surgeon-General, Paymaster-General, Chief of Engineers, Chief of Ordnance, Judge Advocate-General, and Chief Signal Officer.

R. L., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—We cannot advise or suggest to ex-soldiers and sailors in what portion of the United States they will find the most desirable lands on which to locate their homesteads, but we advise them to write to the Commissioner of the General Land Office here, and he will send all who seek information on the subject a pamphlet telling all about our public lands.

T. C., SYRACUSE, N. Y.—The Commissioner of Agriculture may give you the information you seek.

W., DAYTON, O.—General Grant did not immediately succeed McClellan in command of the Army of the Potomac. Burnside, Hooker, and Meade intervened between them.

L. C. G., BRATTLEBORO, VT.—The Attorneys of Pension law does not make any provision for an earlier commencement of pension to a dependent father, where the mother survived the soldier—as in your case—than from the termination of the right of the mother. The right of the mother terminated at her death, and as you have been allowed pension from the date of her death, you are not entitled under the Act of 1874.

H. K., PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Under the present law the pension of a widow of a soldier ceases when she remarries, and her name cannot be restored to the Pension Roll even if she again becomes a widow. A bill to restore to the roll the names of widows dropped on account of remarriage, and who again become widows, was introduced in the 46th Congress, but was not reached for action.

A. E., ROCHESTER, N. Y.—In the case in which you refer, the parents of the deceased soldier will be entitled to the additional bounty, if same was not drawn by the widow, provided Congress extends the time for filing claims for said bounty, which are now under the bar imposed by statute of limitation. The parents have no title to pension because the soldier left a widow surviving him.

W. T., NEW LONDON, CONN.—If your pension claim should be disallowed, your attorney will be notified.

B. J. F., WINAMACK, IND.—Crime committed by an ex-soldier does not deprive him of his pension, unless connected in some way with the procuring or maintaining the same.

B. F. C., FAIRMONT, MINN.—If you have located one hundred and sixty acres as a civilian, you are not entitled to any further benefits under the homestead laws on account of your service as a soldier. Soldiers are not entitled to additional homesteads, unless original entry was made prior to June 20, 1874.

P. J. N., PINE HOLLOW, MINN.—If you have sustained bodily injuries in the service which deprived you of the use of any of your limbs, you are entitled once in every five years to an artificial limb or appliance, or commutation therefor. Application should be made direct to the Surgeon-General of the Army in this city, as attorney's cannot be recognized in such cases. Any disability which is equivalent to the loss of a hand or a foot is rated at \$18 a month.

C. H. C., SPRING HILL, IOWA.—No law has been enacted granting \$200 additional bounty; in fact, the only law granting additional bounty was passed July 28, 1866. A bill to equalize bounties was introduced in last Congress, but did not pass either Senate or House of Representatives.

M. H., FISKE, PA.—"Can a soldier get his discharge who was wounded and furloughed home and did not return? I understand that the furlough was not dated when to return." A. He cannot, unless he prove by his attending physician that at the date of the expiration of his furlough (which was certainly granted for some definite period) to the date of muster-out of his command he was wholly unable to travel and rejoin his command, or report in person to the nearest military station of the United States.

*Remaining answers next week.



Von Laer Perfect Binders

For Periodicals, Pamphlets, Music, etc. No holes punched. No needles used. Papers removed and replaced any number of times without the slightest mutilation or interference with the balance of the file. Has the appearance of a full bound volume. Binders put up to suit any publication with the proper title. Name of owner, if desired, embossed on back free of charge. When volume is complete it may be removed and bound permanently, leaving the binder for use in the same manner any number of times. All retail orders delivered free of express charges. Binders for National Tribune, 52 numbers, one year, leather backs and corners, paper sides, \$2.05.

Special rates to clubs and dealers. Send for circular and price list.

Order, and save your files from further mutilation.
E. L. LAMBIE, Sole Manufacturer and Agent,
Lock-Box 300, 626 E. St., Washington, D. C.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

The Best Eight Page Weekly
Journal in the Country,

AND THE
ONLY ONE PUBLISHED AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL
EXCLUSIVELY IN THE INTERESTS OF THE
SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Interesting Reading Matter for the Family and Home
Circle on every page.

SKETCHES.

STORIES OF THE WAR.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

VALUABLE RECIPES.

POEMS, ANECDOTES, &c.,
IN EACH NUMBER.

A Sample Copy sent to any address upon request.
Be sure and give full name, post-office, and State.
Address all communications to—

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.